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ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN AMERICAN NORWEGIAN

AS SPOKEN IN THE KOSHKONONG SETTLEMENT,
WISCONSIN

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ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN AMERICAN NORWEGIAN AS SPOKEN IN THE KOSHKONONG SETTLEMENT, WISCONSIN

POSSIBLY the most interesting example of English-Norwegian speech mixture in this country is that of Koshkonong in the southern part of Dane County, Wisconsin. Koshkonong is one of the two oldest large Norwegian settlements in America, being first visited by a few immigrant Norwegians in 1839 and definitely settled in 1840. It is without doubt the best known settlement in Norwegian American annals, and has, perhaps, occupied the position of greatest prominence and influence. Roughly reckoned the settlement may be said to extend from Lake Kegonsa on the west to Lake Koshkonong on the east, from which it takes its name. That is a distance east and west of about thirteen miles. On the south are the villages of Albion and Stoughton, and on the north, fifteen miles away, that of Deerfield. The region is noted for its beauty, and the community is possibly the most prosperous agricultural settlement in the State.

The Norwegians that settled there came mainly from Sogn, Telemarken, and Numedal. There were some families from Hardanger and Hedemarken, and of those of more recent immigration there were a few families from Oslo and the vicinity of Trondhjem. I shall not here go further into the history of the locality except to add that the Norwegians were the first arrivals in the settlement proper. Immediately on the south, Albion Prairie was being taken possession of at the same

time by Americans of English origin who were moving in from Western New York, and these two settlements grew up together, so to speak. In the villages that were formed in, and on the borders of, the Norwegian settlement there were many Americans, and the post office, Utica, was a point of intimate contact between the two nationalities. The language mixture that was the result among the Norwegians is unusually extensive in all the dialects spoken. To some slight extent Norwegian words were used, now and then, by the Americans, but the total number is not over about half a dozen. There was only one American, however, who learned to speak Norwegian, namely the son of the postmaster; he later became the postmaster and lived there until a few years ago. The Norwegians were, of course, all bilingual, though many who were already old when they came spoke English very imperfectly.

I purpose in the following pages to offer as complete a list as possible of the English words adopted into their own speech by the Norwegian settlers and their children. The list contains about 1025 words. Of these about 735 are nouns, 235 are verbs, 43 are adjectives, 7 are adverbs. There are 5 interjections and one preposition; there are no conjunctions or pronouns. Of the nouns about 575 are masculines, 56 are feminines, and 80 are neuters; 4 may be either masculine or feminine, and 11 either

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masculine or neuter. A few are used only in the plural or as collectives. Some words are used only in one particular combination; standing expressions are sometimes adopted bodily; semantic influences are often met with; translation words are relatively rare. A great many words are not changed much, for the phonetic system of the Norwegian dialects here concerned, and especially that of Sogn, is not very far removed from that of English. But many of the words are altered considerably, and it is an interesting thing to observe in connection with these extensively changed words that they are similarly, or very nearly similarly, changed in other loanword lists that I have, from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The gender of the loan-nouns also corresponds very closely; the differences in this respect are few.

Some years ago I published in *Dialect Notes* an article on this subject; the list of loanwords as there given was about 700. The present list is intended to be as complete as possible, with also more exact indication of pronunciation. In the *Journal of Germanic Philology*, Volume V, 1903-1905, pp. 1-31, I dealt with the problem of the grammatical gender of the nouns in the list as published in *Dialect Notes*. While I should now interpret the material a little differently, I can in the main agree with it, and shall not here take the space to discuss that problem. In the article in *Dialect Notes* I considered classes of words borrowed, and the dialectal differences upon this point, to which the reader may be referred in regard to those matters. The history of the settlement has been dealt with fully elsewhere.¹ Here I shall now briefly consider the

¹ George T. Flom: *A History of Norwegian Immigration to America down to 1848*, published in 1909. See especially chapters XVIII-XX and XXVIII-XXX, and XXXVI-XXXVII.

phonology of our word-list; but I can take the space for only some of the more interesting things.

An unstressed initial vowel is lost: *forda* "to afford," *grīa* "to agree," *grīmant* "agreement," *kaunt* "account," *kaunta* "to account," *kameđēta* "to accommodate," *kameđētiŋ* "accommodating," *korđin* "accordeon," *laua* "to allow," as on an article given in exchange for a new, *lauons* "allowance," *lekta* "to elect," *leksŋ* "election," *larm* "alarm," *maunta* "to amount," *mend-mant* "amendment," *pointa* "to appoint," *rittmētik* "arithmetic," *sessa* "to assess," *sessar* "assessor," *simbli* "assembly," *skvær* "esquire," *sorta* "to assort," and *tensŋ* "attention," "tension." The disyllabic noun *efekt* "effect" is an exception, as also the word *aperēsŋ* (*aprēsŋ*) "operation." It may be noted that the verb is pronounced both *aperē'ta* and *a'perēta* "to operate." The word *edzukeŋ* "education" also keeps the *e*; here the consonantal sound *dʒ* that would result is hardly an admissible one initially in the dialect, and furthermore the verb *edzuke'ta* "to educate," also pronounced *e'dzuke'ta*, and the past participle *edzuke'ta* "educated," would operate to preserve the initial vowel in the noun.

The vowel in an unstressed initial syllable is suppressed: *spraisa* "to surprise," *spraisparti* "surprise party," *sporta* "support," *stiffikēt* "certificate," and in the name *Bloir* "Beloit." In *stiffikēt* from "certificate," the intermediate stage is, of course, *stiffikēt*. In *dʒogrefi geo* (*dʒio*) "geography" has become *dʒo*.

The vowel in an unstressed medial syllable is suppressed: *būfflo* "buffalo robe," *fektri* "factory," *kalko* "calico," *lakris* "licorice," *aprēta* "to operate," *aprēsŋ* "operation," *probiŋ* "prohibition," and *sōpraitar* "separator."

Other loss of vowel sound: *kaleforni*

"California" and *miskitbar* "mosquito bar."

There are contractions in other words, but these belong to the local pronunciation, or standard speech, as *karmel* "caramel," *painri* "pinery," and *sivori'a* "to charivari."

There is loss of a consonant in the following words: *baun ti* "bound to," *blains* "blind, shutter," *dogkar* "indifferent, reckless, don't care," *fêl* "field," *fænemýlda* "fanning mill," *gemla* "gamble," *güvanör* "governor," *kørna* "corner," *palör* "parlor," *potret* "portrait, photograph," *potikkels* "particular," and the name *Kemris* "Cambridge." In the words *blakbor* "blackboard," *dæšbor* "dashboard," and *rüššbor* "roofboard," the element *-bor* is not the English word "board" but the Norwegian *bord* (pronounced *bör*). In the word *insurij* "insurance" the syllable *-ance* of the English "insurance" has been changed to *-iy*, under the influence of the large number of nouns in *-iy* in the dialects. The sound combination *ns* is rather rare in the dialects; the pronunciation *insuröns* may now and then be heard. As the list shows, the English suffix *-ing* maintains itself well, and naturally would, for it is just as characteristic an end-syllable in Norwegian; however, in one word *-ing* has become *-el*, namely in *fænemýlda* "fanning mill." Possibly the first element in *spärekrakk*, "spearing-horse, in which the lath is held as the plants are being strung on," is to be regarded as from "spearing." The *b* of *bus*, as the second element of compounds, tends to disappear: *brikkus* "brick house," *frémus* "frame house," *pürus* "poor-house," *værus* "warehouse." It is sufficient to call attention to *frétrên* "freight train;" the pronunciation *frétrên* is also, of course, the English pronunciation, except where especially emphasized. The pronunciation in many other words (*gijom* "ging-

ham," *hyppeltrê* "whiffle-tree," *ellövêtar* "elevator," *könsumšön* "consumption," etc.) has its basis in the English pronunciation.

An inorganic consonant appears in the following words: *bikril* "hickory," *dypert* "dipper," *gofört* "gopher," *lörört* "lawyer," *rjupert* "reaper," *brand* "bran," and *sirk'l* "sickle."

Connecting vowels appear where there is none in the English word: Norwegian speech rhythm does not readily adapt itself to such a compound as "fence stretcher" (*fenstretšer*), so the dialects changed this word to *fensestretšar*. Only apparently so in "shoolma'am" to *skulemamma*, in which the first element is the Norwegian word *skole* "school," dialectal and Landsmaal *skule*; the second element also here is Norwegian, so that we have in this case one of the rare translation words. The added connecting vowel also appears in *skøykahöl* "skunk-hole."

wh becomes *b* in *hjöppa* "whip" and *hyppeltrê* "whiffle-tree," but becomes *v* in *viskê* "whiskey."

rs becomes *ss* in *hösspaur* "horsepower."

th becomes *t* in *latt* "lath," and *timoti* "timothy," with shortening of the vowel and lengthening of the *t* in the former.

Final *ts* of an English word becomes *s* in: *rins* "wrench," but this is also pronounced *rints*. In the more recent loan *löntš* "lunch" the *ts* is kept.

Final *dz* of an English word becomes *s* in *launs*, from "lounge," and in the name *Kemris* "Cambridge."

In the word *salarides* "saleratus" the combination *ētös* of the English word "salaratus" has become *ides*. In the word *sigga* (also *sikka*) "to sick," we probably do not have a case of the voicing of *k* to *g*; rather the English "to sick" is borrowed as *sikka*, while the English

sickem, which is usually *sighbem*, *siggem* or *sig'm* is borrowed as *sigga*.

Short consonants are lengthened in: *bill* "bill," *blakk* "block, square," *blakka* "to block," *bløff* "bluff, precipitous rise in the ground," *bøgg* "bug," *bøkk'l* "buckle," *bøkkat* "bucket," *bøkkfinn* "buckskin," *brikk* "brick," *dakka* "to dock, dock off," *digga* "to dig," *dim-mokrat* "democrat," *elløø'tar* "elevator," *figgra* "to figure," *gitta* "to get," *gomm* "gum," *gripp* "(la) grippe," *hørria* "to hurry," *jabb* "job," *jigg* "jig," *katta* "to cut, only used in regard to the cutting of crops, as corn, tobacco, etc.," *krapp* "crop," *krekka* "to crack," *lakket* "locket," *lemmen* "lemon," *likker* "liquor," *mabb* "mob," *mapp* "mop," *nigga* "to nig (cheat in cards)," *nikkel* "nickel (the material)," *pekk* "peck (measurement)," *pekka* "to pack," *pikka* "to pick," *pinn* "pin," *plattform* "platform," *press'nt* "present," *pressa* "to press," *pulli* "pulley," *pütta* "to put," *rebbā* "to rub," *roff* "rough," *roffæl* "ruffle," *ronna* "to run—used of a candidate running for office," *sig'gar* "cigar, (with change of stress)," *spatt* "spot," *tappa* "to top (tobacco plants)," *tikka* "to tick, (of the clock's ticking, not said otherwise)," *tippa* "to tip," *roff* "tough," *tripp* "trip, journey," and some others. In many cases English words spelled with double consonants, but pronounced with a short consonant have a short consonant in the loanword: *kamedēta* "to accommodate," *kamen* "common, ordinary," *mofflar* "muffler," *øfis* "office," *rekomenda* "to recommend." In some English words with double consonant pronounced short the loanword exhibits a lengthened consonant: *millet* "millet," *minnis* "minnow," *malasses* "molasses." See also above.

Hybrid compounds are fairly numerous: *babbslæ* "bob-sleigh," *ball'birfapp* "barber

shop," *billbor* "bill-board," *bisnesmann* "business man," *blækbør* "blackboard," *bøkkfinn* "buck-skin," *brikkbus* "brick house," *frēmbus* "frame house," *fold-indyr* "folding door," *daniyrum* "dining room," *fa'nemýlda* "fanning mill," *hifsi-pøst* "hitching post," *høiræk* "hay-rack," *hūskipiŋ* "housekeeping," *jarrdstikka* "yard-stick," *mō'torbaut* "motor boat," *stīmbaut* "steam-boat," *støvpipa* "stove pipe," *treffomasīna* "threshing machine," *præ'dibōna* "prairie hen," *spī'rekrakk* "spearing-horse, in which the lath is held," *ba'drasam* "troublesome," *trūb-blasam* "troublesome," etc.

The plural English form is used as the singular: *blains* "blind, shutter," *dais* "dye," *dissis* "dish, dishes," *fillers* "filler," *fills* "thill, shaft of a carriage," *kars* "car," *krækars* "cracker," *rels* "rail," *teks* "tack," *køffs* "cuff." This need not seem surprising, but on the contrary was a perfectly natural development. The objects were almost always spoken of in the plural; there were either two of them or there was a large number (*fills* "thills," *køffs* "cuffs," *rels* "rails," *kars* "cars," *teks* "tacks"); in some cases the plural is collective, as *bīts* "beets," *bins* "bean, beans," and the dialect has the loanword only in the plural. The ending *-s* has, of course, no plural associations whatever in the dialects in question; on the other hand words with final *s*-sound are of considerable frequency in our list of loanwords.

I shall now give the list of loanwords. They are given in the form of the dialect of Sogn, specifically that of Aurland. The following matters in the notation are to be mentioned: *ø* is used for the open *o*, qualitatively the "o" of "long;" *ε* represents a vowel between *æ* and *e*; *ü* stands for a high "u" tending toward close "o"; *y* stands for a wide "y" tending toward close *ö*; *y* is used for the

dīda, *v.*, to deed.
 digga, *v.*, to dig.
 dikrī'sa, *v.*, to decrease.
 dikʃənæri, *m.*, dictionary.
 dimokrat, *m.*, democrat.
 dimmokrat parti, *n.*, Democratic Party.
 dinner, dýnnør, *m.*, dinner.
 diploma, *m.*, diploma.
 dīpo, *m.*, depot.
 dipper, dýppør, dýppørt, *m.*, dipper.
 dire'ktar, *m.*, director.
 disk, *m.*, desk.
 dissøpi'nta, *v.*, disappoint.
 disī'va, *v.*, to deceive.
 dispjū'ta, *v.*, to dispute, argue.
 di'strikt, *n.*, district.
 disö'rt, *m.*, desert.
 diʃʃ, *m.*, dish.
 diʃʃis, *m.*, dish, dishes.
 dogkær, *adj.*, indifferent, wreckless,
 ("don't care").
 draiguds, (*n*) (*m*), dry goods.
 drøft, *m.*, draft, check.
 drøft, *m.*, draft (of air).
 dressa, *vs.*, to dress. *Dressa seg*, to
 dress up; "put on style."
 dressar, *m.*, dresser, bureau.
 dressmēkar, *m.*, dress maker.
 drill, *m.*, drill, seeder.
 drilla, *v.*, to drill, sow with a drill.
 drøgstør, *n.*, drug-store.
 dua op, *v.*, to do up, wrap up.
 dæʃ, *m.*, dash-board.
 dæʃbor, *n.*, do.
 dōstar, *m.*, duster (the garment).
 dʒödʒ, *m.*, judge.
 dʒödʒa, *v.*, to judge.
 dʒørēniem, -əm, *m.*, geraneum.
 dʒøgræfi, *m.*, geography.
 dʒøist, *m.*, joist.
 dʒülri, *n.*, jewelry. Rare.
 Edzukē'ta, *v.*, to educate.
 edzukēta, *pptc pl.*, *adj.* educated.
 edzukēʃən, *m.*, education.
 efekt, *m.*, effect.
 egrī'a, grīa, *v.*, to agree.

ekta, *v.*, to act.
 eksaitmønt, *m.*, excitement.
 ekskörʃən, *m.*, excursion.
 ekspress, *m.*, express.
 e'llövētar,⁴ *m.*, elevator. Have heard it
 pronounced *ellövaitar*.
 fārgraund, *m.*, fair ground.
 Fain, *m.*, fine.
 faina, *v.*, to fine.
 faira op, *v.*, to fire up.
 fair krækørs, *m.*, fire cracker.
 fait, *m.*, fight. Rarely used.
 färm, *m.*, farm.
 färma, *v.*, to farm.
 färmar, *m.*, farmer.
 färmiņ, *f.*, farming.
 faundra, *adj.*, foundered (of a horse).
 foundri, *n.*, foundry.
 faunt'n pen, *m.*, fountain pen.
 fēl, *f.*, field.
 feltbūts, *pl.*, felt-boots.
 fens, *n.*, fence.
 fensa, *v.*, to fence.
 fensestretʃar, *m.*, fence stretcher.
 fetstemm, *m.*, wet stem (of leaf tobacco)
 fīd, *m.*, feed.
 fīda, *v.*, to feed.
 fīggra, *v.*, to figure.
 fiks, *m.*, fix, predicament.
 fiksa, *v.*, to fix; to get even with, get the
 better of.
 fīla, *v.*, to feel. *Itse fīla gott*, not feel
 well.
 fillers, *m.*, filler. The poorest grade of
 tobacco leaf, used as a cigar filler.
 filš, *n.*, thill; shaft of a carriage.
 fiskępplø, *m.*, fish-pole.
 fitta, *v.*, to fit. Not used much. *Da*
fittatʃg gott, it did not fit well.
 fleks, *m.*, flax.
 flēvør, *m.*, flavor.
 floriņ, *f.*, flooring.
 flænł, *m.*, *n.*, flannel.
 flęur, flōur, *m.*, flour.

⁴ Also accented on the third syllable.

- foldinǵdyr, *f.*, folding door.
 foldinǵbedd, *m.*, folding bed.
 forða, *v.*, to afford, be financially able to.
 Used with *kunna*, as the English word is with *can*, as *eg kantse forða ða*.
 fǵrk, *m.*, fork, table-fork. In the sense of pitch-fork the word is also Norwegian.
 fǵrka, *v.*, to fork. *Fǵrka nī ti*, fork (it) down to.
 forsa, *v.*, to force, compel.
 fraim, frēm, *m.*, frame (of a building).
 frēmhus, frēmus, *n.*, frame house.
 frēt, *m.*, freight. *Sendu me frēt*, send by freight.
 frēt, *m.*, freight train.
 frētrēn, frētrēn, *n.*, freight train.
 frīsar, *m.*, freezer, ice-cream freezer.
 frǵnt, *m.*, front of a house. *Þǵ frǵnt'n*, on the front.
 frǵnta, *v.*, to front. *Frǵnta þǵ*, to front on, face.
 frǵst, *m.*, frost, frost damage to crops.
 A semantic loan. Among some dialect speakers (other than those from Sogn), one may hear it pronounced frǵst.
 frǵstiǵ, *f.*, frosting (on cake).
 fūla, *v.*, to fool (one); be joking.
 fūliǵ, *f.*, joking, banter.
 fýrti, *m.*, forty, i.e. a forty acre piece of land.
 fæktri, fektri, *n.*, factory.
 fæn, *m.*, fan.
 fæna, *v.*, to fan.
 fænemylda, *f.*, fanning mill.
 fær, *m.*, fair, exposition.
 fæšǵn, *m.*, fashion.
 fǵss, *m.*, fuss, much ado; disturbance.
 fǵssa, *v.*, to make a fuss, make a great ado (about anything).
 för, *n., m.*, fur. The *r* is usually pronounced as the English *r* in this word.
 galon, *m.*, gallon.
 gālǵp, *n.*, gallop.
 gālǵppa, *v.*, to gallop.
 garrd'n, *m.*, garden.
 gēm, *m.*, game.
 gembla, gemla, *v.*, gamble.
 gemblar, gemlar, *m.*, gambler.
 gembliǵ, *f.*, gambling.
 gēn, *m.*, gain.
 gēna, *v.*, to gain.
 gētǵrs, gētǵrs, *m.*, gaiter.
 gidǵp, *interj.*, giddap.
 gitta long, *v.*, to get along.
 gitta op, *v.*, to get up (something), start.
 gīr, *m.*, gear. *Vara i gīr*, be in gear.
 gīriǵ, *f.*, gearing.
 giǵǵom, giǵǵom, *m.*, gingham.
 glǵvs, *m., coll.* gloves. Rarely used.
 One says *hanske*.
 glu, *m.*, glue.
 glua, *v.*, to glue.
 gluiǵ, *f.*, gluing.
 gofǵr, gofǵrt, *m.*, gopher.
 gǵmm, *f.*, gum.
 grænd stænd or grend stend, *m.*, grand stand.
 grēða, *v.*, to grade (used of grading tobacco leaves).
 grēps, *n., coll.*, grapes.
 grēvi, *m.*, gravy.
 grīa, *v.*, to agree. See *egvīa*.
 grīmǵnt, *m.*, agreement.
 gripp, *m.*, (la) gripe.
 gro'sǵris, *pl.*, groceries.
 grīs, *m., n.*, grease.
 grīsa, *v.*, to grease.
 grūbba, *v.*, to grub.
 grǵdzuē'šǵn, *m.*, graduation.
 grǵdzuē'ta, *v.*, to graduate.
 grǵmǵr, *m.*, grammar.
 grǵn, grēn, *n.*, grain.
 grǵnri, grēnri, *n.*, granary.
 gǵds, *pl.*, goods. Not much used.
 guvǵnǵr, *m.*, governor.
 gǵs, *m.*, gas.
 gǵsbill, *m.*, gas bill.
 gǵsolīn, *m.*, gasoline.
 halbušǵl, *m.*, half-bushel.
 hār, *adj.*, hard, severe, in the expression *har þau*, severe with.

- hardpain, *m.*, hard pine.
 h rdv rstor, *n.*, hardware store.
 h rvist, *m.*, harvest.
 h rvistar, *m.*, harvester.
 haska, *v.*, to husk.
 haski , *f.*, husking.
 h lodar, *m.*, hay loader.
 hend'l, *m.*, handle.
 hendla, *v.*, to handle.
 het et, het et, *m.*, hatchet.
 hikril, *m.*, hickory.
 hikriln t, *f.*, hickory nut.
 hill, *m.*, hill. Only used of the small
 "hill" of earth that is hoed up around
 a plant, or, especially, of such a hill
 in which a plant is to be set.
 hilla, *v.*, to hill.
 hillar, *m.*, hilling machine.
 hilli , *f.*, hilling.
 hit a, *v.*, hitch.
 hit i str p, *m.*, hitching strap.
 hit inpost, *m.*, hitching post.
 h a, *v.*, to hoe.
 h ar, *m.*, hoeing machine, team hoer.
 h bb, *m.*, hub.
 h ir k, *m.*, hay-rack.
 h l, *m.*, hallway, hall (building).
 h lt r, *m.*, halter.
 h mb gg, *m.*, *n.*, humbug.
 homstedd land, *n.*, homestead land.
 h nta, *v.*, to hunt.
 h ntar, *m.*, hunter.
 h nti , *f.*, hunting.
 h ppa, *f.*, whip.
 h sspaur, *m.*, horse-power.
 h sk pi , *f.*, housekeeping.
 h pp ltri, *n.*, whiffle-tree.
 h m, *m.*, ham.
 h mqk, *m.*, hammock.
 h ndb g, *m.*, hand bag.
 h ndkars, hendkars, *m.*, hand-car.
 h  , *m.*, hash.
 h rri, *m.*, hurry.
 h rria, *v.*, to hurry.
 h rta, *v.*, to hurt.
 Impruva, *v.*, to improve.
 impruvm nt, *m.*, improvement.
 indzaina, injaina, *f.*, engine.
 indzin r, injin r, *m.*, engineer.
 inlista, *v.*, to enlist.
 insista pao, *v.*, to insist on.
 ins lta, *v.*, to insult. *Bli insolta*, take
 offense.
 in jura, *v.*, to insure.
 in juri , *f.*, insurance.
 int rvju, *m.*, interview.
 invaita, *v.*, to invite.
  sbaks,⁵ *m.*, ice-box.
  si, *adj.*, easy.
  v n, *adj.*, even.
  vnar, *m.*, evener.
 Jabb, *m.*, job.
 jail, *f.*, jail.
 jarrd, *m.*, yard.
 jarrd, *n.*, yard (measurement).
 jarrdstikka, *f.*, yard-stick.
 jekk t, *m.*, jacket.
 jelli, *m.*, jelly.
 jess r, *adv.*, yes sir. Also jess ri.
 jigg, *m.*, jig.
 jigga, *v.*, to jig.
 jist, *m.*, yeast.
 juk r, *m.*, euchre.
 juri, *m.*, jury.
 jurimann, *m.*, juryman.
 Kadfisk, *m.*, cod-fish.
 kaled , *m.*, college.
 kalko, *m.*, calico.
 ka'med ta, *v.*, to accommodate.
 ka'med ti , *adj.*, accommodating.
 k m n, kam n, *adj.*, common, ordinary.
 k rm l, - l, *m.*, caramel.
 k rpet, karp t, *m.*, carpet.
 k rs, *m.*, car.
 k t'n, katt'n, *m.*, cotton.
 katta, *v.*, to cut. Only used in regard to
 the cutting of crops, as corn, tobacco,
 etc.
 kattar, *m.*, cutter, cutting-knife, e.g.,
 for cutting tobacco plants.

⁵The   is a half-diphthong, hence * sbaks (Norw. *is* + Eng. 'box').

- kattar, *m.*, cutter (the vehicle).
 katvörm, katwörm, *m.*, cut-worm.
 kaunt, *m.*, account. Sometimes *ekaunt*.
 kauntar, *m.*, counter (desk).
 kaunti, *n.*, county.
 kauntiklörk, *m.*, county clerk.
 kauketşar, *m.*, cow catcher (of railway engine).
 kautş, *m.*, couch.
 kēk, *m.*, cake.
 kēmp, kēmp, *m.*, camp. Usually *kāmp*.
 kēmpa, (kēmpa), *v.*, to camp.
 kēmpin, *f.*, camping.
 kēmpstul, (kēmpstul), *m.*, camp-stool.
 kēmpinoutfit, *m.*, camping outfit.
 kendi, *m.*, candy.
 kenvessa, kēnvessa, *v.*, to canvass.
 ketşa, *v.*, to catch.
 ketşar, *m.*, catcher.
 kinliq, *f.*, *m.*, kinling.
 kīpa hus, *v.*, to keep house.
 kjūra, *v.*, to cure (used of tobacco).
 klaun, *m.*, clown.
 klasēt, klasət, *m.*, closet.
 klēm, *m.*, claim.
 klēna, klīna, *v.*, to clean. Used in the ordinary sense, and also in reference to a plow "cleaning." *Han klīne gott*, "it cleans well"; the soil turns over nicely from the plow leaving the plow-share "clean."
 klēma, *v.*, to claim.
 klīr, *adj.*, clear, usually only in the sense of "clear" of debt.
 klīra, *v.*, to clear; meet an obligation; make a (certain) profit.
 klīr prafit, *m.*, clear profit.
 klok, *m.*, cloak.
 klos, *adj.*, stingy, "close."
 klosa, *v.*, to close. *Klosa op*, close up.
 klörk, *m.*, clerk.
 klörka, *v.*, to clerk.
 klövis, *m.*, clevis.
 kod'n, *n.*, corn.
 kod'n plantar, *m.*, corn planter.
 kōdrill, *m.*, quadrille.
 kōffs, *m.*, cuff.
 kōkəs, *m.*, caucus.
 koksa, *v.*, to coax.
 kōla ōf, *v.*, to call off the figures in a dance.
 kōla pao, *v.*, to call on, visit.
 kōlekta, *v.*, to collect.
 kōlekşən, *m.*, collection.
 koltər, *m.*, coultter.
 kōltävēta, *v.*, to cultivate (as the rows of a tobacco or corn-field).
 kōltävētar, kōltivēt, *m.*, cultivator.
 kōlvərt, *m.*, culvert.
 komit'ti, *m.*, committee. Ordinarily the Norwegian word *komite'* is used.
 kōmma ut, *v.*, come out, fare, do. *Komma ut bihind*, come out behind.
 kompləment, *m.*, compliment.
 kōndōktar, *m.*, conductor.
 kongress, *m.*, congress.
 kongressmann, *m.*, congress man.
 konsərt, konsərt, konsört, *m.*, concert.
 kōnsqmşən, *m.*, consumption.
 kōntri, *n.*, country (in contradistinction to city). *Ute i kōntrie*, out in the country.
 kōnvenşən, künvenşən, *m.*, convention.
 kōpla, *v.*, to couple, join together, as parts of an implement.
 kōrd, *m.*, cord (of wood).
 kōrdin, *n.*, accordeon.
 kōrdvē, -vī, *m.*, cord-wood.
 kōrna, *n.*, corner.
 kōrnis, *m.*, cornice.
 kōrnstartş, *m.*, corn starch.
 kōrset, *n.*, corset.
 kōsa, *v.*, to cause. Chiefly only in the expression, *kōsa trübb'l*, to cause trouble.
 kōstərd, *m.*, custard.
 kōstərdpāi,⁶ *m.*, custard pie.
 kot, *m.*, coat.
 kotin, *f.*, coating (as of paint).
 kōvər, kōvör, *n.*, cover.
 kōvra, *v.*, to cover.

⁶ The *ai* of —*pāi* is a long diphthong.

køvrīŋ, *f.*, covering. Mostly said of the covering on the tobacco beds.

krapp, *m.*, crop.

kraud, *m.*, crowd.

krauda, *v.*, to crowd.

kraudīŋ, *f.*, crowding.

krækka, krækka, *v.*, to crack.

kridd'l, *m.*, cradle, hand-cradle for cutting grain. The implement has long since gone out of use.

kriddla, *v.*, to cradle, use the hand-cradle.

krikk, *m.*, creek.

krīmeri, *n.*, creamery.

kröbar, *m.*, crow-bar.

krækørs, *m.*, cracker.

krösiŋ, *f.*, *m.*, crossing.

krössröd, *m.*, cross-road.

kukömbær, kjukömbær, *m.*, cucumber.

kümpöni, kümpöni, *n.*, company. Mainly in the expression *kipa kümpöni me*.

kælkälēta, *v.*, to calculate. Also pronounced *kæklēta*.

kvilt, *m.*, quilt.

kvilta, *v.*, to quilt.

kæʃ, *m.*, cash.

kæʃa, *v.*, to cash.

kæʃ kaunt, *m.*, cash account.

kör'nts,⁷ *pl.*, currents.

körv, *m.*, curve.

Laibrēri, *m.*, library.

laik, *m.*, lake. In proper names, however, the form *lek* is used, as *Lēk Kaskelāŋ*, or *Lēk Kaskeland*, Lake Koshkonong.

laim, *m.*, lime.

laisn, *m.*, license.

laitniŋrad, *m.*, lightning rod.

lakkēt, *m.*, locket.

läkris, *m.*, licorice.

larm, *m.*, alarm.

larma, *v.*, to be noisy.

latt, *m.*, lath.

laura, *v.*, to allow, as on an article given in exchange for a new.

lauöns, *m.*, allowance.

launs, (launtʃ), *m.*, lounge.

lēdi, *f.*, lady, fine lady.

lēdilaik, *adj.*, ladylike.

ledpensl, *m.*, lead pencil.

lekʃən, *m.*, election.

lekʃönira, *v.*, to electioneer.

lektʃər, *m.*, *n.*, lecture.

lekta, *v.*, to elect.

lemmen, lemmön, *m.*, lemon.

lemmenēd, lemmönēd, *m.*, lemonade.

lēs, *n.*, (*m.*), lace.

lēsa, *v.*, to lace.

ligislatur, *m.*, legislature.

likkər, *m.*, liquor.

livri, *m.*, livery.

livribarn, *m.*, livery-barn.

livrihest, *m.*, livery horse.

lōda, *v.*, to load.

lōf, *n.*, loaf.

lōfa, *v.*, to load.

lōfar, *m.*, loafer.

lōgg, *m.*, log.

lōiər, lōiørt, *m.*, lawyer.

lokəst, *m.*, locust. The word was always pronounced *lukkəs* by one from Hedemarken.

lokēʃən, *m.*, location.

lokē'ta, *v.*, to locate.

lokəmo'tiv, *n.*, locomotive.

lōn, *f.*, *m.*, lawn.

lōndri, *n.*, laundry; washing (if to be sent to, or has come from the laundry).

lōnmoar, *m.*, lawn mower.

lōntʃ, *m.*, lunch.

lōntʃ, *m.*, launch.

lōsut, *m.*, lawsuit.

lūmbær, *m.*, lumber.

lūmbærjard, *m.*, lumberyard.

Mabb, *m.*, mob.

maind, *m.*, mind. Used about only in the expression *mēka öp maind'n sin*.

malaria, *m.*, malaria.

malassēs, -əs, *m.*, molasses.

mapp, *m.*, mop.

maskera'də, *m.*, masquerade.

maunta ti, *v.*, amount to.

⁷ Two syllables, but hardly *körnts*.

- mēk, *m.*, make. Dialect speakers from Eastern Norway would say *mæk* (not those from Telemarken and Numedal).
- mēka, *v.*, to make. Rare. Chiefly in *mēka paiy*, make money.
- mēl, *m.*, mail.
- mēla, *v.*, to mail.
- mēlbaks, *m.*, mail-box.
- mēlmann, *m.*, mail man.
- mendment, mendmønt, *m.*, amendment.
- mēp'l, *m.*, maple.
- midliḡ, *f.*, midlings.
- miksa, *v.*, to mix.
- mīn, *adj.*, mean, disagreeable.
- millet, *m.*, millet.
- minnis, *m.*, minnow. The plural was pronounced minnies in the local speech also.
- miskit, *m.*, mosquito. Miskit was also the regular local pronunciation.
- miskitbar, *n.*, mosquito bar.
- mistē'k, *m.*, mistake.
- mistēk'ən, mi'staken, *adj.*, mistaken.
- mjul, *m.*, mule.
- moa, *v.*, to mow.
- moar, *m.*, mower.
- møfflær, *m.*, muffler.
- molliḡ, *f.*, molding.
- møniordær, *m.*, money order.
- mønkirins, *m.*, monkey wrench. Among the younger more often *mønkirinf.*
- mørgidḡ, morgitḡ, *m.*, mortgage.
- mørgidḡa, morgitḡa, *v.*, to mortgage.
- mørtær, *m.*, mortar.
- møstærd, *m.*, mustard.
- møḡən, *m.*, motion.
- motorbaut, *m.*, motor boat.
- møtt'n, *m.*, mutton.
- mæḡa, *v.*, to court, to "mash" (vulgurism).
- māp, *m.*, map.
- Nakka au, *v.*, to knock off, deduct.
- namēnē'ḡən, *m.*, nomination.
- na'mēnēta, *v.*, to nominate.
- natmeg, natmig, *m.*, nutmeg.
- nekjog, nekjok, *n.*, neck-yoke.
- nektai, *m.*, necktie.
- nigga, *v.*, to nig (cheat in cards).
- nikkēl, *m.*, nickel (the material).
- nikkel, *m.*, nickel (the coin). Usually *fem sent*, however.
- nīt, *adj.*, neat.
- nossør, *adv.*, no sir! Also *nøssørē.*
- not, *f.*, note, bank-note.
- no kaunt, *adj.*, of no account. See *kaunt.*
- notəfaia, *v.*, to notify.
- notis, *m.*, notice.
- notisa, *v.*, to notice.
- nykømmar, *m.*, newcomer.
- nørs, *f.*, nurse. The *ö* is short.
- Ofis, *m.*, office.
- oistær, *m.*, oister.
- ordær, ordör, *m.*, order.
- ordra, ordra, *v.*, to order.
- ørkēstra, *m.*, orchestra.
- otmēl, otmīl, *m., n.*, oatmeal.
- ovæn, ovön, ov'n, *m.*, oven.
- oværøl, *f., m.*, overall.
- Päi, *m.*, pie. The *ai* is not pronounced like the usual Norwegian *ai*, but with a long *a* followed by a short *i*, as in the name *Mai* (the month) in the Sogn and Telemarken dialects. Hence, about as the English word "pie," but with a slightly longer *a*.
- paik, *m.*, pike.
- pail, *m.*, pail. Among the people from Telemarken it is pronounced *peil*, and among those from Numedal also in the main; but pronounced *pæl* by one man from Hedemarken.
- paila, *v.*, to pile.
- painri, *n.*, pinery.
- paint, *m.*, pint.
- paionē'r, -nī'r, *m.*, pioneer.
- paionē'ra, -nī'ra, *v.*, to pioneer.
- pai plænt, pie-plant. Used in the compounds *pieplæntpai* and *paiplæntsas.*
- päiplēt, *m.*, pie plate.
- pakēt, *m.*, pocket. Not used of the pocket of a garment (for which *lomma*, *lomme*, would be used), but of the pocket in a machine, as the oil-pocket.
- pälēḡ, pälör, *m., n.*, parlor.

- pappkødn, *n.*, pop-corn.
 park, *m.*, park.
 parti, *n.*, party.
 partnar, *m.*, partner.
 partnarskap, *n.*, partnership.
 pastør, pastør, *n.*, pasture.
 pastra, *v.*, to pasture.
 pedla, *v.*, to peddle.
 pedlar, *m.*, peddler.
 pedliq, *f.*, pedling.
 pekk, *m.*, peck (measurement).
 pekka, *v.*, to pack.
 penholdar, penoldar, *m.*, pen-holder.
 penn, *m.*, pen, cattle-yard.
 penni, *m.*, penny.
 pensl, pensøl, *m.*, pencil.
 piggadn, pigadn, the usual call to the
 pigs at feeding time.
 piano, piana, *f.*, *m.*, piano.
 pikka op, *v.*, to pick up.
 pikka, pau, *v.*, to pick on, pester.
 piknik, *m.*, picnic.
 pills, *m.*, pill.
 pøtikkələ, *adj.*, particular.
 pøtişən, *m.*, petition.
 pikril, *m.*, pickerel.
 pikstol, *m.*, pistol.
 pinn, *m.*, pin.
 pinkuşən, *m.*, pin cushion.
 pīr, *m.*, pier.
 pist'n, *m.*, piston.
 pist'nrād, *m.*, piston rod.
 pitmen, *m.*, pitman (of a mower).
 pītş, *m.*, peach.
 pitşa, *v.*, to pitch.
 pitşar, *m.*, pitcher (one who pitches).
 pitşər, *n.*, picture.
 pitşər, *n.*, *m.*, pitcher (the utensil).
 pitşfork, *m.*, pitch-fork.
 pjur, *adj.*, pure. Not much used.
 plattform, *f.*, platform.
 plē, *m.*, play.
 plēa, *v.*, to play.
 plēn, *adj.*, plain.
 plenta, *f.*, plant. Very rare.
 plenti, *adj.*, plenty.
- pless'nt, *adj.*, pleasant.
 plēt, *m.*, plate.
 plēta, *adj.*, plated.
 plī, *m.*, plea.
 plīda, *v.*, to plead.
 plīsa, *v.*, to please.
 plømmar, *m.*, plumber.
 plūgtøbbak, *m.*, plug tobacco.
 plæn, *m.*, plan.
 pløşş, *m.*, *n.*, plush.
 pøint, *m.*, point.
 pøinta, *v.*, to point.
 pøinta, *v.*, to appoint.
 pøintar, *m.*, pointer.
 pøisn, *m.*, poison.
 pøisna, *v.*, to poison.
 pølait', *adj.*, polite.
 pølə, *m.*, pole.
 poltæks, -teks, *m.*, pole-tax.
 pokər, *m.*, poker.
 pokər, *m.*, poker (the utensil). Now and
 then pronounced *pokar*.
 poni, *m.*, pony.
 pøqki, paqki, *m.*, pumpkin.
 portş, *m.*, porch.
 pøstøfis, *m.*, post-office.
 potret, *n.*, portrait, photograph.
 prafit, *m.*, profit.
 praia, op, *v.*, to pry up.
 press'nt, *m.*, present.
 pressa, *v.*, to press.
 printa, *v.*, to print.
 pøbi'şən, proəbi'şən, *m.*, prohibition.
 protekşən, *m.*, protection.
 prūf, *n.*, (*m.*), proof.
 pruva, *v.*, to prove.
 prædi, præri, *m.*, prairie.
 prædihöna, præri-, *f.*, prairie hen.
 pūdi, *adv.*, quite, rather.
 pūddiq, *m.*, pudding.
 pūlīs', *m.*, police.
 pūlīs'mann, *m.*, policeman.
 pūll, *m.*, pull.
 pūlli, *m.*, pulley.
 pūrhus, pūrus, *n.*, poor-house.
 pūtta, *v.*, to put.

- pütta op me, *v.*, to put up with.
 pörfjūm, *m.*, perfume.
 pörtʃ, *m.*, perch.
 rabba, *v.*, to rob.
 rā'berī, rabērī' *n.*, robbery.
 rād, *m.*, rod.
 raid, *m.*, ride. Rare.
 raitiṅdesk, *m.*, writing-desk.
 reddiʃ, *m.*, radish. Also pronounced
 radis.
 regnkot, *m.*, raincoat.
 rekærd, *m.*, record.
 rekōmenda, *v.*, to recommend.
 rekōmendēʃən, *m.*, recommendation.
 rēlin, *f.*, railing.
 rēlrōd, rillrod, *m.*, railroad.
 rels, *n.*, rail.
 relsefens, *n.*, rail fence.
 rēs, *m.*, race.
 rēsa, *v.*, to raise. *Rēsa litt paiy, Mi ska*
 rēsa sedd'n imgro.
 reska, *v.*, to risk.
 resta, *v.*, to arrest.
 res'torant, restrant, *m.*, restaurant.
 rēstrekk, *m.*, race-track.
 ribbən, *m.*, ribbon.
 rīdar, *m.*, reader (the book).
 ridzek'ta, *v.*, to reject.
 rifju'sa, *v.*, to refuse.
 ridzistrēra, -īra, *v.*, to register.
 rīl, *m.*, reel.
 rīlestēt, *m.*, real estate.
 rins, rintʃ, *m.*, wrench.
 rīpa, *v.*, to reap.
 rīper, rīpər, rypör, rypørt, *m.*, reaper.
 May also be heard in the form *rjpar*.
 ripī'ta, *v.*, to repeat.
 ripōlikanar, *m.*, republican.
 Ripōblīkən Partī, Republican Party.
 riportar, *m.*, reporter.
 riplaia, *v.*, to reply. Rare.
 risēvqir, *m.*, reservoir.
 risk, resk, *m.*, risk.
 risīt, *m.*, receipt.
 risīva, *v.*, to receive. Rare.
 ris'nebl, *adj.*, reasonable.
 risql'ta, *v.*, to result. Rare.
 ritʃən, *m.*, *def.*, reach.
 ritmeṭik, *m.*, arithmetic.
 rivqlvar, *m.*, revolver.
 rōb, *m.*, robe.
 rōbba, *v.*, to rub.
 rōbbər, *m.*, rubber (the material).
 rōbbərs, *m.*, rubber.
 rod, *m.*, road.
 rōdkart, *m.*, road-cart.
 roff, *adj.*, rough.
 rōffəl, rōff'l, *m.*, ruffle (on garment).
 rōffiṅ, *m.*, roughian.
 rōnna, *v.*, to run. Used of a candidate
 running for office.
 rōnna nē (nī), *v.*, to run down, defame.
 rylvör, rylvər, *m.*, river.
 rūffbor, *n.*, roof-board.
 rular, *m.*, ruler, measuring stick.
 ræk, *m.*, rack (tobacco-rack, hay-rack).
 ræpper, *m.*, wrapper (the best grade of
 tobacco leaf).
 ræt'lsnēk, *m.*, rattlesnake.
 rætla, *v.*, to rattle, bring out of com-
 posure.
 Sabatē'r, sabatī'r, *m.*, Sabbaterian.
 sad, *m.*, sod.
 saida, *v.*, to side, put siding on a house.
 saida me, *v.*, to side with, take someone's
 part.
 saidiṅ, *f.*, siding.
 saidʃō, *m.*, side show.
 saidvok, *m.*, side walk.
 saiklon, *m.*, cyclone.
 sain, *n.*, sign.
 saina, *v.*, to sign.
 sainar, *m.*, signer.
 sakkēt, *m.*, socket.
 salarī'des, *m.*, saleratus.
 salon', *m.*, saloon.
 saisa, *v.*, to size. Used of the sizing of
 the tobacco leaves during assorting.
 sās, *m.*, sauce.
 sāsdiʃʃ, *m.*, sauce-dish.
 sekʃən, *m.*, section (of land).
 selebrēʃən, *m.*, celebration.

senda au, *v.*, to send off.
 selebrēta, *v.*, to celebrate.
 sent, *m.*, cent.
 sentortēbl, *m.*, center table.
 sement, siment, *m.*, cement.
 sepārētar, *m.*, söpraitar, söpraitar, *m.*,
 separator.
 sessmęnt, sessmęnt, *m.*, assessment.
 sessa, *v.*, to assess.
 sessar, *m.*, assessor.
 setʃ'l, *m.*, satchel.
 settla, *v.*, to settle (as an account).
 settla, *v.*, to settle, locate.
 settlar, *m.*, settler.
 settlame'nt, setlame'nt, *n.*, settlement.
 settl'ment; *n.*, settlement, adjustment.
 sävē'ar, *m.*, surveyor.
 sēva, *v.*, to save.
 sīd, *n.*, seed.
 sīda, *v.*, to seed.
 sīdar, *m.*, seeder.
 sigga, sikka, *v.*, to sick.
 sikjurēti, *m.*, security.
 sikk'l, sirkęl, *m.*, sickel.
 sikreṭi'r, *m.*, secretary.
 siga'r, sig'gar, *m.*, cigar.
 sigga'rholdar, *m.*, cigar holder.
 silię, *f.*, ceiling.
 simbli, *m.*, assembly.
 simblimann, *m.*, assemblyman.
 sięk, *m.*, sink.
 sirup, *m.*, sirup, table sirup.
 sistern, *m.*, cistern.
 sit, *m.*, seat.
 sittigrüm, *n.*, sitting room.
 skentlię, *m.*, scantling.
 skēta, *v.*, to skate.
 skēts, *m.*, *pl.*, skates.
 skīm, *m.*, scheme.
 skīma, *v.*, to scheme.
 skīmar, *m.*, schemer.
 skimma, *v.*, to skim (milk).
 skippa, *v.*, to skip, escape, abscond.
 skęnk, *m.*, skunk.
 skęnka, *v.*, to "skunk" (one), shut one
 out in a game.

skęnkahęl, *n.*, skunk-hole.
 skręp, *m.*, scrape, fix, predicament.
 skrępa, *v.*, to scrape.
 skrępär, *m.*, scraper (the implement).
 skrīn, skrīns, *n.*, screen. In *skrīns* the *i*
 is only half long.
 skrūdraivar, *m.*, screw-driver.
 skülamma, *f.*, schoolma'm.
 skvær, *m.*, square (the tool).
 skvær, *adj.*, square, fair.
 skærdans, *m.*, square dance.
 skværa seg, *v.*, to have the marriage
 ceremony performed by the justice.
 slaida, *v.*, to slide.
 slippa, *v.*, to slip.
 slippars, *m.*, slipper.
 slua, *f.*, slough, marsh.
 smarrt, *adj.*, smart, clever.
 smaugrön, *n.*, smallgrain.
 snäp, *m.*, snap, an easy thing.
 soda, *m.*, soda.
 sodavatt'n, *n.*, soda water.
 sofa, *m.*, sofa.
 söppär, *m.*, supper.
 sörgüm, *m.*, sorghum.
 sorta, *v.*, to assort (tobacco).
 sosaięti, *m.*, society, club.
 soʃab'l, *adj.*, sociable, pleasant.
 spaik, *m.*, spike.
 spat, *m.*, spot.
 spatta, *v.*, to spot.
 spatteṭa, *adj.*, spotted.
 spika, *v.*, to "speak," deliver a declama-
 tion.
 spīkar, *m.*, speaker.
 spīr, *n.*, speer (fishing speer, tobacco
 speer).
 spīra, *v.*, to speer, string tobacco plants
 on the lath.
 spītʃ, *m.*, speech.
 spīrekrakk, *m.*, spearing-horse, in which
 the lath is held as the plants are being
 strung on.
 splaisa, *v.*, to splice.
 splitta, *v.*, to split.
 spęila, *v.*, to spoil.

- spõjk, *m., n.*, spunk.
 spõjki, *adj.*, spunky.
 spraisa, see *sõrpraisa*.
 sporta, *v.*, support.
 sprī, *m.*, spree.
 sprij, *m.*, spring.
 sprij, *m.*, spring (well).
 sprijšit, *m.*, spring-seat.
 sprijkla, *v.*, to sprinkle.
 sprijklar, *m.*, sprinkler.
 stail, *m.*, style.
 stailš, *adj.*, stylish.
 stārt, *m.*, start.
 stārta, *v.*, to start.
 stōddin, *f., m.*, studding.
 stemp, stēmp, *m.*, stamp.
 stiffenij, *f.*, stiffening.
 stīm, *m.*, steam.
 stiffikēt, *m.*, certificate.
 stīma, *v.*, to steam.
 stikkēndi, *m.*, stick candy. Also *stikk*
kēndi.
 stīmar, *m.*, steamer.
 stīmbaut, *m.*, steam-boat.
 stōdd, *m.*, stud, studhorse.
 stīr, stēr, *m.*, steer.
 stōppa jau, *v.*, stop at the house of.
 stōr, *n.*, store.
 stōrkīpar, *m.*, store keeper.
 stōv, *m.*, stove.
 stōvi, stōv vi, *m.*, stove wood.
 stōvpīpa, *f.*, stove pipe.
 straik, *m.*, strike.
 straika, *v.*, to strike.
 strēt, *adj.*, straight, but mostly only in
 the transferred sense of honest, proper
 in conduct.
 strijga, *v.*, to string (tobacco).
 strippa, *v.*, to strip (tobacco plants).
 strippəhus, *n.*, stripping house, for to-
 bacco.
 strīt, *m.*, street.
 strītkars, *m.*, street car.
 stritkarkōndōktar, *m.*, street car conduc-
 tor.
 stūp, *m.*, stoop, porch.
 stāb'l, *m.*, stable.
 stābla, *v.*, to stable.
 stāljēn, *m.*, stallion.
 stænd, (stend), *m.*, stand.
 sūt, *m.*, suit (of clothes); (suit at law).
 sūta, *v.*, to suit.
 svindla, *v.*, to swindle.
 sōlki, *m.*, sulky.
 sōkra, *v.*, to break the suckers off the
 tobacco plant.
 sylindər, *m.*, cylinder.
 sōpraitar. See *sepərētar*.
 sōrkālör, *m.*, circular.
 sōrkis, *m.*, circus.
 sōrkitkort, *n.*, circuit court.
 sōrprai's, *m.*, surprise.
 sōrprai'sa, spraisa, *v.*, to surprise.
 sōrprais'parti, spraisparti, *n.*, surprise
 party.
 šakk, *m.*, shock (of grain).
 šanti, *n.*, shanty.
 šapp, *n.*, shop.
 šed, *m.*, shed.
 šēm, *interg.*, shame!
 šereff, *m.*, sheriff.
 šēva, *v.*, to shave. Rare.
 šing'l, *m.*, shingle.
 šivərīa, *v.*, to charivari (locally pro-
 nounced *šiverī*).
 šoa of, *v.*, to show off.
 šuggərčkēn, *m.*, sugar cane.
 šūr, *adv.*, surely.
 šippa, *v.*, to ship.
 šær, *m.*, share.
 šōtta, *v.*, to shut.
 Taipraitar, *m.*, typewriter.
 tair, *m.*, tire.
 tait, *adj.*, tight.
 tait'l, *m.*, title.
 tappa, *v.*, to top (tobacco plants).
 taul, *n.*, towel.
 taun, *n.*, town, township.
 taunšipp, *n.*, do.
 tavan, *n.*, tavern, inn.
 tēb'l, *m.*, table. The word is used only
 of the tables on which the tobacco

- leaves are being assorted. The man from Hedemarken pronounced it *tab'l*.
- teks, *m.*, tack.
- tēm, *n.*, team.
- tempørns, *m.*, temperance.
- tenda, *v.*, to tend, attend to.
- tenšøn, *m.*, attention.
- tenšøn, *m.*, tension.
- tęref, *tęref*, *m.*, tariff.
- test, *m.*, test.
- testęfaia, *v.*, to testify.
- testimoni, *m., n.*, testimony.
- tikkit, *m.*, ticket.
- tikka, *v.*, to tick (of the clock's ticking, not said otherwise). The Norwegian word *tikka* is not used in this way.
- timoti, *m.*, timothy.
- tippa, *v.*, to tip.
- tipsi, *adj.*, tipsy, slightly intoxicated.
- tilegram, *m.*, telegram.
- tilefon, *m.*, telephone.
- tilegrafpølę, *m.*, telegraph pole.
- tilefona, *v.*, to telephone.
- tīsa, *v.*, to tease.
- tītša, *v.*, to teach.
- tītšar, *m.*, teacher.
- tębb, *m.*, tub.
- tębbakbaks, *m.*, tobacco box. Only used of the large cases, holding 300 lbs., in which the tobacco is cased.
- tęff, *adj.*, tough.
- tęng, *f.*, tongue (of wagon).
- tęgg, *m.*, tug.
- tomęto, *m.*, tomato. The plural is *tomętos*, and this may also now and then be heard as the singular form.
- tost, *m.*, toast, toasted bread.
- tosta, *v.*, to toast (bread).
- traięl, *m.*, trial (at court).
- travla, *v.*, to travel.
- tręd, *m.*, trade, business.
- tręda, *v.*, to trade.
- tremp, (*tręmp*), *m.*, tramp.
- trempa, *v.*, to tramp.
- tręn, *n.*, train, railway train.
- tręna, *v.*, to train.
- tręnię, *f.*, training.
- tręšsa, *v.*, to thresh.
- tręššørę, *m.*, treasurer.
- tręššomašina, *f.*, threshing machine.
- trikk, *n., m.*, trick.
- trikki, *adj.*, tricky.
- trimma, *v.*, to trim.
- trimmię, *f.*, trimming.
- tripp, *m.*, trip, journey.
- trippa, *v.*, to trip, stumble.
- trīt, *m.*, treat.
- trīta, *v.*, to treat.
- trītię, *f.*, treating.
- tręks, *f.*, truck.
- trola, *v.*, to troll (at fishing).
- tręnk, *m.*, trunk.
- trębb'l, *n., m.*, trouble.
- trębbļa, *v.*, to trouble.
- trębbļasam, *adj.*, troublesome.
- tręp, *m.*, trap.
- tu będ, *adv.*, too bad.
- tęls, *tęls*, *n.*, tool.
- tuna op, *v.*, to tune up.
- tęnk, *m.*, tank.
- tęks, *m.*, tax.
- tęrkis, *m.*, turkey.
- tęrm, *m.*, term.
- tęrnips, *m.*, turnip.
- tęrna, *v.*, to turn.
- tęrna ut, *v.*, to turn out.
- tętša, *tętšs*, *v.*, to touch.
- tęšaudę, *m.*, chowder, soup of fish and vegetables.
- tęsekk, *m.*, check.
- tęęndj, *m.*, change (money).
- tęšens, *m.*, chance.
- tęšess, *m.*, chess.
- tęšęrs, *m.*, chores.
- tęšinsbogg, *m.*, chinchbug.
- tęšissl, *m.*, chisel.
- Utęau, *prep.*, out of (a thing).
- Vęra utę au, be out of.
- vair, *m.*, wire.
- vaitfisk, *m.*, white-fish.
- va'lntir, *m.*, volunteer.
- valntir'a, *v.*, to volunteer.

va'rnis, *m.*, varnish.
 va'rnissa, *v.*, to varnish.
 vasketøbb, *m.*, washtub.
 vatſa, *v.*, to watch.
 vell au, *adj.*, well off.
 ventelēta, *v.*, to ventilate (as the tobacco shed).
 ventelētar, *m.*, ventilator.
 vest, *m.*, vest.
 vēta pao, *v.*, to wait on.
 vīl, *m.*, veal.
 vindmýlda, *f.*, wind-mill.
 visit, *m.*, visit.
 vi'sita, *v.*, to visit.
 viski, *m.*, whiskey.
 vōt, *n.*, vote.
 vota, *v.*, to vote.
 votij, *f.*, voting.
 vælju, *m.*, value. Not used much.
 vālv, *m.*, valve.
 værhus, værus, *n.*, warehouse.
 vōrri, wōrri, *m.*, worry.
 vōrria, wōrria, *v.*, worry.
 Æbstrekt, *m.*, abstract of title.
 æda, *v.*, to add.
 ædiſ'øn, *m.*, addition.
 ædvørtai'sa, *v.*, to advertise.
 ænti, *f.*, aunt.
 Ördja, *v.*, to urge. Not much used.

I shall add a few words about the pronunciation of proper names. The name "Utica" is always pronounced with the initial *u* as in English, hence *Jutika*. "Stoughton" is pronounced *Stōt'n* by people from Sogn, and usually also by settlers from other parts, except those from Telemarken who say *Stōt'n*. "Cambridge" is pronounced *Kemris*, "Edger-

ton" *Edzert'n*, but among old people from Sogn sometimes *Aidzert'n*. "Janesville" becomes *Jensvil*,⁸ "Beloit," *Bløit*, or *Biløit*, "Whitewater," *Vaitvøtør*, "Milwaukee," *Milvøki*, and "Chicago," *ſikago*. "Door Creek" is often pronounced *Dørr Krikk*, sometimes *Dōr Krikk*, "Sun Prairie" becomes *San Prædi*, and the region itself came to be called, not "Kaskenaſ," as one might have expected, but *Kaskeland*, in which an unfamiliar ending is given an ending that is very common in Norwegian names of places and regions. Of other village and city names I shall add that "Madison" is pronounced *Mādison*, "Manitowoc" either *Mæntovøk* or *Mauntovøk*, "Saint Louis" is *Sante Lūis*,⁹ as "Saint Paul" is *Sante Pøl* (usually now *Sēnt Pøl*), "Minneapolis" = *Minniaplīs*, "Buffalo" = *Būffalo* (with three syllables), Rochester = *Ratſiſtør*, Philadelphia = *Filadelfia*, and "New York" always *Nyørk*. As in *Mādison* *ā* became *a*, so in the names of the states: *Missigan*, *Indiana*, *Kansas*, *Nibraska*, but among people from Numedal and Telemarken the vowel was just as often *æ* (or *ē*). The following names of states may be noted: *Viſkøns'n*, *Aiovai*, *Sj Dakota*, *Kūllarado*, *Montana*, *Kalleferni*, *Vassint'n* and *Qrrgan*. The city of "Seattle" was called *ſett'l* by some of the older people from Sogn, but by the others the name is spoken about as in English.

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⁸ J here = y of course.

⁹ Also *Sant Luis*.



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